BY J. L. PENNINGTON & SON

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The establishment connected with the Progress is well supplied with A No. 1 Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1864.

FROM LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

On the Judiciary—Favorably on a bill to amend the charter of the Asheville and Greenville plankroad company. Unfavorably on a bill to amend the 1st section, 11th chapter, Revised Code. Resolutions for the bill to amend an act concerning salaries and fees, recommending its passage. Favorably upon the bill to legalize the issuing of bills by the Magistrates of Bertie county.

On Corporations—Favorably on the bill to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woolen Mills. Also on the bill to incorporate the Chicora Collegiate Institute.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. Patton, a bill to incorporate Blackman's Lodge, No. 176, in Buncombe county.

BILLS ON THEIR THIRD READINGS.

A bill to incorporate the N. C. Iron Works. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Orphan Educational Fund. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Jonesboro Cotton Mills. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Cavanor Button Company and Machine Shops. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the Oakhock Iron company. Passed.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

A bill to incorporate Ox Hill Cemetery company, in Buncombe county. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Bingham School. Passed, rule suspended, and passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Factory company. Amended and passed, rule suspended and passed its third reading.

A bill to incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists. Mr. Warren objected to the bill, because it proposed to confer to the use of the company land belonging in whole or in part to "alien enemies," being citizens of Maryland, and desyrhe the right of the Legislature to determine who are alien enemies. Laid upon the table, and afterwards referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A bill in relation to a supply of Salt was after some discussion passed over informally.

Resolutions requiring Maj. E. A. Dowd to pay over a certain sum of money to the Treasurer. Passed.

MATTERS FROM THE HOUSE.

A message announcing the proposition to vote for Secretary of State on Thursday. Also message transmitting statements of the Bank of Fayetteville and Bank of Newbern with a proposition to [illegible], which was concurred in.

Several engrossed bills, which will hereafter be noticed, were read a first time.

An engrossed resolution for the appointment of the Confederate Distillery at Salisbury was adopted.

Resolutions concerning impressments were referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Mr. Patterson a motion was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of asking the Confederate Government to refund the amount expended by the State in enforcing the conscript laws, &c.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter, a message was sent to the House requesting to raise a committee to count the vote for Governor on Friday next.

Majority and minority reports were made on Mr. Pool's resolutions for [illegible] as honorable peace, the former signed by Messrs. Pool, Caldwell and Cowles, recommending their passage, and the latter signed by Messrs. Brittain Brown of Mecklenburg, who offered as a substitute resolutions declaring a desire for peace on the grounds of independence—that the war on our part is defensive, just and righteous—that the people appeal to the constitutional authorities to neglect no opportunity to negotiate for peace on the grounds of absolute independence—sacrificing our interests, and declaring our unalterable determination to stand by the flag of our country, &c.

The majority also reported against the passage of Mr. Bogle's resolutions relating to the same subject, on the ground that having recommended the passage of Mr. Pool's, those of Mr. Bogle were unnecessary. The reports were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Fowle presented a memorial from citizens of Wake County, praying certain exemptions from Home Guard duty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Strickland introduced a resolution in reference to the [illegible] Regiment of Volunteers. [Resolves that J. R. Jones be restored to the Roll of Honor, in his office, the same should be [illegible] to the 61st Regiment, and not as the Eleventh, by which style it now appears.] Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Stine, resolutions protesting against the usurpation of State sovereignty and civil liberty.

Mr. Reed, resolutions in relation to peace.

Both were ordered to be printed and were referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

Mr. Bond, of Bertie, a bill for the relief of Wm. Stewart of Bertie County.

Mr. Herbert, a bill to keep in repair the Western Turnpike road.

Mr. Williams, a bill for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army.

Mr. Brown, a resolution in favor of William Hicks, of Jackson County.

The following engrossed bills from the Senate had their first reading in the House, viz:

A bill to restore the County Courts of New Hanover to fix the fees of County Solicitor; a bill to amend the 2nd section, 112th Chapter of the Revised Code, in relation to the Public Treasurer.

A bill to incorporate the Leroy Mining and Manufacturing Company; a bill to incorporate the Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Company; a bill to provide for just compensation to the public printer, and a resolution in favor of W. W. Holden, late State Printer.

Mr. Dargan presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. L. L. Pitts, Commoner from Anson, who appeared and was qualified.

A bill to amend an act, entitled an act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous liquors, was amended on motion of Mr. Carson of Rutherford, by striking out after the words "Chinese Sugar cane," the words "or the seed thereof."

The bill then passed its third reading.

A bill for the relief of Powell, Lowe & Company; a bill in relation to alimony; a bill to repeal an act to prevent obstructions in the Big Swamp by means of fish traps; a bill to incorporate the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company; a bill to authorize the payment of bounty to citizens of this State in the naval service; a bill for the relief of Hugh B. Guthrie, late sheriff of Orange County; a bill to incorporate the Linville Steel and Iron Company, and a bill to incorporate the Cranberry Iron Works. Passed their 2d reading.

A bill to extend the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered, was put on its 2d reading, and pending the question on its passage, at 12 o'clock M., the House proceeded to consider the special order, namely, the following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Fowle, relating to the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before the civil tribunal, to have the cause into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and, that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall "*be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law*," was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by the course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed," by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established constitutional tribunals of the country, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty."

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved to amend by striking out all after the word "and" in the 5th line of the first resolution, and inserting as follows, viz:

"That the clause in the Confederate Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ applies only to cases of persons who may stand committed for criminal or supposed criminal offences, and that to extend it beyond this in the execution of a conscript law so as to deny the right to inquire through the Judiciary whether the person arrested is liable or not to military service is a palpable violation of the Constitution, utterly destroys the power of the States to preserve their separate organization and sovereignty and reduces them to absolute dependence on the mere courtesy of the Confederate Government for their simple existence."

Mr. Fowle accepted the proposed amendment, and proceeded at length to address the House in support of the resolutions. He regretted that circumstances should render it necessary for this General Assembly to protest for a third time against an unconstitutional attempt on the part of Congress to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. It had recently been asserted by persons occupying high official positions at Richmond that treason stalked abroad in North Carolina. A bill suspending the writ, and introduced doubtless with special reference to this State, had already passed one branch of Congress in secret session and in all likelihood would soon pass the other. If this measure was adopted it would be by the votes of members of Congress from States, the larger portions of which, were in the possession of the enemy. It was our duty as a people not only to obey the Constitution ourselves but to see that others did so; and it behooves this Legislature to protest indignantly in advance against so palpable and dangerous an infringement of the rights of the people, by the irresponsible representatives of factitious constituencies. He adverted briefly to the inception of the writ in the *Magna Charta*, wrested by the bold barons at Runnymede from a weak though tyrannical King, and to its solemn re-enactment four hundred years later in the reign of Charles II. The writ, he said, was peculiar to England and America and was unknown to Continental Europe. He held that the writ could only be suspended in cases where criminal offences had been or were supposed to have been committed and characterized arrest without process of law where the person arrested was not in the military service as subversive of every principle of liberty.

He warmly vindicated North Carolina from the aspersions which had been cast upon her loyalty, and attributed the proposed suspension of the writ to a disposition on the part of the Confederate authorities to quell free thought and rebuke free speech in North Carolina, to conscribe State officers and to impress and arm our slaves—objects unconstitutional and tending if attained to fasten upon us an iron despotism, intolerable in a land in which liberty is a birthright. [The Reporter regrets that from his imperfect notes and more imperfect recollection, he is unable to present a fuller and more faithful outline of Mr. Fowle's remarks. He but expresses the general desire in hoping they will soon be published in full.]

Mr. Shepherd addressed the House in reply to Mr. Fowle opposing the passage of the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the further consideration of the special order was then postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing that the two houses meet on Friday next for the purpose of comparing the votes cast in the Governor's election in August last. The Speaker laid before the House the statement of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

For the Progress.]

To Governor Vance.

DEAR SIR:—I observe in the *Conservative* of the 9th a letter from the town of Wilkesboro' addressed to you, abounding in such glaring falsehoods in regard to the situation in this county that I feel it incumbent on myself, as a citizen of the county, to expose them. You publish a letter that was probably intended for your own eye and that of the Adjutant General alone.

The writer asserts that "rape, murder and robbery are the order of the day." Let us examine this assertion—this grave charge. And first as to rape. Not a single instance of it has occurred in the county since the war began, the statement in the *Conservative* of the 9th inst. to the contrary notwithstanding. There is a depraved appetite in the county for such stories, and deserters cannot steal a man's leather or cotton yarn, but that it must be added by the third person who tells it that they violated his daughters! Shocking! The injury from the deserters may have been an hundred or a thousand dollars, but how insignificant in comparison is the loss of character which the man's daughters sustain?—Away with such sympathy!

And now as to murder. While we read of *murder* in many other sections of the State it is noticeable that not a single cold-blooded murder has been committed in this county for three years. Many violent deaths have occurred, but most of them have been amongst deserters. In a few instances worthy persons have been wounded, and three killed by bushwhackers and deserters. What county in the mountainous region can show a fairer record than this? Yet "rape, murder and robbery are the order of the day," according to your correspondent.

Now as to robbery. The deserters have been carrying a pretty high hand at this business on the north side of the river for a month past.—They have robbed some half dozen persons since your correspondent wrote you, but our Home Guard are after them, and have captured H. Church and others, who were perhaps the most active in these depredations; and they feel sanguine that they can drive out or capture the others. They go in gangs of about a dozen and intimidate by their numbers, but seldom show fight. The gangs are composed of the worst of our own citizens and deserters from other parts, but they are not armed only as they seize the weapons of citizens, and cannot cope with the Home Guard. A regiment of regulars would fail to find them. It is only by "still hunting" that they can be taken.

Your correspondent says "the tories of this county have formed themselves into about four squads." How nicely he fixes it. He quarters the county, and gives each section a band of robbers; but unfortunately for the truth of his assertion, the Brushy Mountain region, where he puts the Youngers, is as quiet and orderly and free from theft, as any portion of Wake or Buncombe. In fact all the robbery complained of in this county has occurred upon the north side of the river; but the county being large it must be quartered by your correspondent, and a big booted robber put in each division to excite your sympathies and get you *to send troops here*.—This is the agony.

But, Governor, here comes "a whopper" without any sort of foundation! "A great many of our best citizens have been driven from their homes, and have moved their property; and some of them have been killed in the attempt to move." Not a bit of truth in that assertion. No such state of affairs in this county. Nobody is moving or trying to move, nor being killed in the attempt. *One* family here became alarmed and have moved some property since the date of your informant's letter; but as to the people moving, it is no such thing. As far as I can inform myself, not a single instance of moving from the county has occurred since the war began. Your good citizens since the war began. Your correspondent talks of moving from amongst us; but, when he does, no alteration need be made in the above phraseology, even though a new date might be given. But I will make no play on words; I only assert again, that no men of means have moved from this county since the war began.

But now let us present another extract. "Respectable Citizen" cries out in an agony of despair, "can't you suggest some plan by which this evil be broken up?" Why certainly. Send troops here by the hundred—yes, by the thousand, and quarter them in our little town. This will afford protection to your correspondent in his humane effort to exchange cotton yarns for brandy! Troops are what he would have, even though it impoverish the counties whence they were drawn, and consumed all we have here in feeding them. What cares he who suffers; and as to grain, he knows how to get that by threatening his neighbors with a visitation of cavalry if they do not promptly divide with him.

The Editors of the *Conservative* in their prefatory remarks misrepresented the character of the meeting that was held here in September. They attempt to make it a gathering of "the opposers of Gov. Vance in the late election," whereas eight out of eleven of the late committee were Vance men, and Sergeant Ginnings, as ardent a friend as you have, Governor, was one of them, and volunteered to carry the proceedings to you. No, it was not your opposers who held the meeting, but good substantial citizens of the county, amongst them many of your old friends; and what they put on record was the truth as time has shown, and should not be treated as false even though a "respectable citizen" misrepresented it as such. I hope, Goveror, you did not endorse for him as against that meeting; but as Neathery & Co. know none of us, some of our people insist that he borrowed his views on the subject from you, and that none of our public meetings here can speake as loud, but that its voice may be drowned by a groan from one of your pets.

How unjust in the *Conservative* to say that our meeting asserted there were no deserters in the county. It admitted there were deserters, but thought that we could put them down ourselves if your Excellency would furnish "fuel" for the guns. See proceedings of meeting in the *Conservative* of September 1st.

Governor, it has become the fashion to abuse Wilkes county, and I caution you not to believe one-half of what you see or hear in regard to us. A dozen "old sogs" around about here have become nervous, excited and alarmed, and they would move the bowels of the State for their own comfort. And the Iredell *Express* would'nt have an item of news, if it did'nt occasionally meet with "an officer from Wilkes, who inform us that McMillen's men, &c.," or, as in this week's paper, where he leads off with "Atrocities in Wilkes county!" and tells of an affair at Russell's in Alexander county far over the line, and the burning of Laws' house, which is as erect to-day as the Executive Mansion.

And now, Governor, I must close. If I have succeeded in wiping one foul stain from the escutcheon of this once glorious old county, and in any degree silenced her sons, who would traduce and malign her for their own base ends, my task is a success.

With the highest regard,
Your obedient servant,
CRUTCH.

Wilkesboro', Nov. 15, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1.—The Senate passed House bill increasing the salary of District Judges to five thousand dollars.

Nothing else of interest in open session.

The House, after adopting several resolutions of inquiry, resolved into secret session.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 1.—New York and Philadelphia papers of the 6th received.

The "Herald" says the armies of Thomas and Hood still confront each other before Nashville, but no general engagement yet. The rebels are two miles off and have thrown up intrenchments. Their lines are visible from the house tops of Nashville. Johnstonville has been evacuated.

A Nashville telegram of the 4th says a rebel deserter, who came in to-day, reports that Gen. S. D. Lee published an order to his men Friday morning complimenting them on their bravery, devotion, &c., thanking them for the victory won at Franklin, and assuring them if true to themselves, now in front of Nashville, they would be soon enabled to enter and take possession of the vast amount of stores contained there.

Hon. James Speed, of Ky., is Battle's successor.

Gold 238½.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Gen. J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-dawlm Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

O t 12-tf

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

J. F. HARTSFIELD vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's account.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

M. E. F. WOODLEY vs. WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE defendant's land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

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Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-dlt&w6w JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-dlt&w2m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$2,00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$6 00
Two days	3 00	Three weeks	8 00
Three days	4 00	One month	12 00
Four days	5 00	Two months	20 00
Five days	6 00	Three months	25 00

Fifty words, or less than four lines, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at		7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at		1 P M
" " N C R R	"	11 A M
Western,	"	11 A M
Augusta,	"	11 A M
Fayetteville,	"	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at		11
Summerville, Wednesdays at		5
Leachburg, " at		12 M
Roxboro', " at		12 M
Eastern closes daily at		9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at		2 A M
" " N C R R, at		8 P M
Western, " at		9 P M
Augusta, " at		9 P M
Fayetteville, at		12 ½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at		6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at		9 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at		1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at		1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 8 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Important Sale OF VALUABLE NEGROES At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM on Tuesday next, the 13th Dec., about 30 valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Girls, Boys and Children, among them a good Blacksmith, a good Shoemaker and some Cooks, House Servants, Field Hands, &c.

Take altogether the most valuable lot of negroes offered for sale in this market for a long time. Persons in want of valuable young negroes would do well to attend this sale as a rare chance is afforded to supply themselves.

They are sold for no fault.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 8 dtd Auctioneers.

Now Ready!

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC 1865. FOR 1865.

PRICE PER SINGLE COPY		$ 1 00
do do Dozen	do	9 00
do do Hundred	do	70 00
do do Thousand	do	500 00

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
H. D. TURNER,
Dec 7-2t NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.

Coffee vs. Whiskey.

HOT COFFEE SERVED UP AT ANY EATING HOUSE every day from 9 to 12 o'clock, and from 7 to 11 at night. [Dec 7-2t] WM WHITE.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT the 1st of October, my negro boy PLEZE. He is about 20 years old, five feet high, and is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension.

MRS. T. MEGHEE,
Dec 2-1w* Near Crabtree.

For Sale.

100 BLOCK TIN CANDLE MOULDS. APPLY at this office. Dec 2 dlw

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash.

Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Nov 25-2w* Graham, N. C.

OLD FASHION!
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!
IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE
By an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, PARTIES, BALLS, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOODS may be found at
MINER & JORDAN'S.
Nov 17-dlt

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors
NATHAN IVEY, }
Nov 21-d2w&wtd

Southern Express Company,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES,
Nov 25d-2w Assistant Sup't.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS IN EXCHANGE FOR BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville Street adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year. T. H. SELBY.
Dec. 3-dtf

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of notifying stoppages by letter, we shall henceforth make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

A Good Exposition.

Samuel F. Phillips, Commoner from the county of Orange, is a full grown man. Whether he be "weak" or "crushed," Vance or Holden, we care not, he has the instincts of a man, the intellect of a man, and the moral courage that dares to speak the truth and do right. On the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Phillips, protesting against the robbery being done by the minions of power under the name of *impressment*, that gentleman made by far the ablest and most telling speech of the session. He had the moral courage, there in the presence of "patriots and property holders"—in the august presence of the advocates of "Star Chamber" and Military Despotism—to apply the word *robbery* to a proceeding that takes from the toiling farmer, who has given the seed of his loins and the products of the sweat of his brow to his country, his property, without just compensation. And Mr. Phillips is right, for much of the *taking* that is being done by men who call themselves impressing agents is nothing but robbery. In many instances those who are thus robbing the farmer of his horses, stock, provisions, &c., have no shadow of authority, and in others, where they are regularly appointed, they do not pay anything like a just compensation.

We advise our people to submit to the laws at all times and under all circumstances, whether the laws be just or not, for when the people rebel against the laws of the land all is lost; but at the same time demand of every man who invades your premises as an impressing agent, his "papers," and if he be not able to show those that are satisfactory, make him leave. The citizen is made to pay high taxes because the currency is considered almost worthless, and if the producer be forced to sell his surplus at nominal prices how is he to pay these enormous taxes? Nothing will justify the government in taking from a man his property for less than the market value, for it is the bad management of those in authority and not the sins of the people that has destroyed the currency.

We are glad that there is one man in the Legislature that dares call a spade a spade when speaking of the high-handed outrages of those in authority.

Legislative Summary.

Majority and minority reports were read yesterday in the Senate on Mr. Pool's resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill concerning a supply of salt elicited some discussion, but was passed over informally to give Senators time to obtain farther information. The bill provides for removing the State Salt Works to Lockwood's Folly Inlet, and also for an appropriation to purchase an engine and cars to transport salt from Saltville, Va. Various bills of a private nature passed their 2d and 3d readings. A resolution was adopted requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of asking the Confederate government to refund the amount spent by the State in enforcing the conscript laws.

In the House, Mr. Fowle made an excellent speech in support of his resolutions in relation to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, and was replied to by Judge Shepherd. No vote was taken, and the matter will come up again to-day. Mr. Stipe introduced some strong resolutions protesting against the overthrow of State sovereignty and civil liberty, which we shall endeavor to publish to-morrow.

The two Houses of the Legislature have agreed to ballot again to-day for C. S. Senator and Secretary of State, and we hope that they will be able to dispose of these offices so that the other business before them may be transacted. It does seem to us that if the two Houses would go to work in earnest that the work might be accomplished so as to let the members return to their homes before Christmas. We would not have important business hurried through in too great haste, but it is desirable, on account of all concerned, that the session be not a very long one.

CONGRESSIONAL.—We see nothing in the proceedings of Congress on Monday worth publishing if we except the following resolution, offered by Mr. J. M. Leach, of this State;

"*Resolved*, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that it ought not to be suspended except in extreme cases, where the public safety imperitively demands it; that the people of this Confederacy are united in a great struggle for liberty, and that no exigency exists justifying its suspension.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, thereupon moved to go into secret session.

Mr. Leach demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted affirmatively. Yeas, 58; nays, 54. Adjourned.

NUMEROUS ABSENTEES.—The Mobile *Register* says:

We take pleasure in making public the order of Colonel Taylor, commandant of this military post, which appears in our columns this morning. Passports are in effect abolished—ladies are to be relieved of the necessity of procuring them, and men will travel and pass upon their "leaves of absence," "furloughs," or certificates of exemption. The exemptions are very properly persons passing the entrenchments and going through the pickets lines.

FROM GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

We received no late Georgia papers by yesterday's mail. Of Sherman's movements the Charleston *Mercury* of Monday says:

"Sherman is evidently pushing for Savannah, or for some point in its neighborhood. On Friday morning his main body broke up its camp at Louisville, Ga., and marched down the Central Railroad, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps (which form his left wing) being in advance. Before nightfall the greater portion of the Yankee column had passed through Millen, in the direction of Savannah. We have no later news of his whereabouts.

The recent halts of Sherman are now ascertained to have been for the purpose of grinding corn. As he tends towards the barren counties of the South, it became necessary to make the proper provision. His foraging parties are constantly driven in by our cavalry and compelled to hug the main body. His forage is reported to be short."

FIGHTING ON THE COAST.

The same paper says:

"We have nothing additional of interest from the coast below.

Passengers by the Savannah train which came in last evening, reported that a fight was going on somewhere near Pocotaligo, as they passed that point; but we are unable to gather any definite details in regard to the progress or result of the reported action."

Pocotaligo is a station on the railroad running from Charleston to Savannah, and is 55 miles from the former and 49 miles from the latter place.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Saturday thinks that Sherman's destination is Savannah, and that if not arrested before he forms his lines before the city the place must fall. He passed Millen with his main force on Friday last and moved down the Savannah road. The road from Savannah to Charleston leaves the track of the Georgia Central ten miles out from Savannah, and crosses the Savannah river eighteen miles above the city. From this it will be seen that he can occupy this road and break the communication between Savannah and Charleston eighteen miles from Savannah. So the defence of the city must be made at this point, or above, for once below there and Savannah is a besieged city. From the tone of the article in the *Constitutionalist* and other lights before us we must confess that we have but little hope of Sherman being arrested or of Savannah being saved.

It is evident that the people of Georgia, along the line of Sherman's march, have been so badly frightened that no two of them can tell the same tale relative to any event that has transpired.—We have heretofore copied letters and accounts from Georgia papers, which represented the Yankees as very civil and well behaved at Milledgeville and elsewhere; one we remember that stated that the Penitentiary was burned by convicts and not by the enemy, and any number that private property was generally respected and the citizens not molested; but here we have a letter, coming from the same place, setting forth the most horrible brutalities:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 29, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—By a safe hand I send you this correspondence, and beg you to excuse any signs of haste and roughness.

On Sunday, the 20th, the Yankee army entered this unfortunate town. Kilpatrick's cavalry, or rather a portion of it, some six hundred in number, were the first to come. They behaved with tolerable decency.

On the following day the infantry marched in, composed of the 20th, 14th and another corps, the designation of which I have forgotten. The remaining corps did not disturb the town, but made a detour towards Macon and Griswoldville.

While here, scenes of outrage and rapine transpired which would be too horrible to relate. I will mention a few graphically, leaving the rest to the imagination of the reader. A wholesale plunder of houses was inaugurated. Gold watches, silver plate, clothing—anything and everything that could tempt cupidity was stolen. In their lust for gold they frequently maltreated persons of both sexes, thinking to extort by torture. The principal sufferers, in this respect, were the Messrs. Weitzfelder, and a daughter of one of the same gentlemen. Cows, chickens and horses were slaughtered most wantonly. They burned the Penitentiary, Arsenal, Depot, Railroad bridge, and the bridge across the Oconee. The Magazine was blown up. The State House was much defaced; carpets and desks were hacked to pieces, and books strewn broadcast. Out of the carpets they made horse blankets.

The most dreadful thing was their violence towards the ladies. At least six or seven suffered the last extremity. One young girl became crazed in consequence, and has been sent to the Asylum. Other ladies were stripped of their garments, and, in such a plight, compelled to play the piano, and in the event of a refusal, switched unmercifully. Let Georgians remember these things in the day of battle!

It took them three days to mach out. The soldiers were admirably clothed and appointed. Each man had eighty rounds of ammunition, while their waggons contained fixed material without stint. Rations for forty days had been prepared, and they suffered for nothing.

Mr. Hawkins, a member of the Legislature, and Major McIntosh, State ordnance officer, were taken off, but eventually released on parole.

Very few negroes left with them. The poor darkies were desperately afraid of their "liberators," and evinced no desire to submit themselves to their tender mercies.

While in town they boasted of their ability to capture Macon, but stated that they did not wish to be encumbered with wounded.

Of their ultimate destination they seemed to be profoundly ignorant. PRACT.

The Legislature of Virginia was to meet in Richmond on yesterday.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday says of the situation in front of that city:

With the exception of the continued cannonading which was in progress on the left all day yesterday, there was nothing to disturb the quiet on the front. The enemy after running from Stony Creek, has not since ventured beyond his picket lines.

We learn that the Yankees have pulled down the fine dwelling houses of Mr. Joseph Jordan and Mrs. Richard Beasly, three miles below Petersburg, for the purpose of building winter quarters for the troops. This has been done within the past three or four days. Every outbuilding on the premises has also been taken to pieces.—We also understand that all the residences between battery No. 5, and City Point, near the course of the river, have been served in like manner. Not even the bricks of the chimneys and foundations have been left.

Why the enemy has judged fit to do this, unless to gratify their passion to destroy everything belonging to Southern men, we cannot perceive. Some of the finest timber in this section of the State may be found between here and City Point, enough in easy distance of the railroad to build quarters for an army ten times as large as Grant's.

The Dispatch of the same day say:

The sounds from the enemy's camps below Richmond throughout Sunday indicated that their troops were in motion; but nothing positive is known of their movements except that it was discovered on yesterday morning that the white troops had been withdrawn from our front near Fort Harrison and their place supplyed by negroes. The Yankee papers announced some days ago that all the negroes in Grant's army were to be put into the Eighteenth corps, under Weitzel and this arrangement was being carried into effect when the marching, and countermarching of Sunday night was heard; all the negroes were being brought over to this side from Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg, and an equal number of white troops were being sent south of the river to fill their places. Negroes, on yesterday, for the first time, strutted on picket in front of General Barton's lines. Their appearance here has not caused any interruption of the usual quiet. They have deported themselves peaceably, and, so far, have not been fired upon by our men. There is no longer any doubt that Grant has been reinforced by the Sixth corps, and that he will, in a few days, make another demonstration on our lines.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary is made from the latest Northern papers:

CAPTURE OF STONY CREEK STATION BY THE YANKEES.

The following is General Meade's official account of the capture of the above station, an account of which we have already published. It seems that General Gregg was sent South from City Point on a reconnoisance to discover if the Confederates were sending troops to the South:

HEAD'QS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Dec. 1—8 P M.

To Lieut. Gen Grant:

I have just heard from General Gregg. His dispatch is dated at a quarter to 4 p. m. He reports having captured Stony Creek Station, which was defended by infantry and cavalry, in works, with artillery. He captured two pieces of artillery, but had no means of bringing them off, so he spiked them and destroyed the carriages. He had one hundred and ninety prisoners, eight wagons and thirty mules. He burned the depot, with three thousand sacks of corn, five hundred bales of hay, a train of cars, a large amount of bacon, clothing, ammunition and other government stores, and destroyed all the shops and public buildings.

The second brigade, Brig. Gen. Gregg commanding, had the advance, and is reported to have most gallantly carried the enemy's position. Gen Gregg is now returning to camp.

No information could be obtained of any troops passing Southward, either cavalry or infantry. The bed of the branch road from Stony Creek was seen to be graded, but no rails were laid.

At Duval Station, South of Stony Creek, much property was destroyed and a large amount of railroad iron found. An effort was being made to destroy it by fire when the staff officer who brought the despatch left. The enemy showed signs of having concentrated, and were following, but the officer thinks Gen. Gregg will be in camp by midnight. GEO. G. MEADE,
Major General.

LATEST FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 1—The following dispatch was received from Franklin late last night:

FRANKLIN, TENN., Nov. 30.

Major General Thomas:

The enemy made a heavy and persistent attack with two corps, commencing at 4 p. m. and lasting till after dark. He was repulsed at all points with heavy loss—probably five or six thousand men. Our loss is probably not more than one-fourth of that number. We have captured about one thousand prisoners, including one Brigadier General. JOHN SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—There was slight skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all day to-day. A complete line of entrenchments encircles the city. A portion of our cavalry force encountered Forrest's rebel cavalry three miles from town on the Franklin pike.

The rebels could be plainly seen advancing when our troops retired towards the city. Night coming on, only a few occasional shots were exchanged. It is rumored that Hood is endeavoring to cross the Cumberland with a large cavalry force. Experienced officers predict an engagement to-morrow.

The *Herald* has the following sensational dispatch, which gives fancy statements of the captures of colors that never occurred, deeds of valor that have no existence in fact, and refers to a "fleet of boats and iron-clads" which have turned up most unexpectedly to calm the excited nerves of Yankeedom:

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.—Additional reports received increase the magnitude of the late victory at Franklin. Thirty stands of colors were captured by the Union forces. The Forty-ninth Indiana captured five, the Thirty-eighth Illinois seven, Hatch's old brigade eight, and the Twenty-third corps captured four.

General Stanley, commanding the Fourth corps, had a very narrow escape, having had a horse killed under him, and was shot in the right shoulder, the ball travelling the back and going out the left shoulder. He is still in the city, and though suffering considerably is still attending to his duty.

It is confirmed that General Patrick R. Cleburne, of Arkansas, is killed.

General Kimball, commanding the Second division of General Stanley's corps, in the heat of the battle, passed a rebel Major General, who told him he was mortally wounded. His men succeeded in carrying off the body.

It is believed that Hood's main army is threatening Murfreesboro'. Forrest's rebel cavalry is demonstrating on our front and right flanks.

Commander Fitch is here with a fleet of boats and iron-clads. Sufficient forces have arrived to insure not only the safety of Nashville, but another Union victory in case of a battle under any circumstances.

The military men all unite in the opinion that Gens. Stanley and Schofield conducted the retirement from Pulaski, in the face of the enemy, with skill, and crowning all with a magnificent Union victory at Franklin.

The following dispatch is published in the Northern papers. It contains a mixture of irreverence, blunder and terror that is hard to find a parrallel for. It also indicates that "Thomas has altered his plans," for the purpose of "capturing" or "annihilating" the "rebel army. We wonder if his "victory" at Franklin had any thing to do with this change of "plans?" Says the Louisville *Dis, atch*:

THE SITUATION AT NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec 2, 1864.

The *Journal* of this morning has the following:

General Thomas has abandoned his strong position at Franklin and formed his line of battle within three miles of Nashville.

Yesterday evening the two hostile armies were engaged in heavy skirmishing, and the rattle of musketry could plainly be heard in the streets of Nashville.

A battle of terrible fury is imminent.

We do not believe that General Thomas has any fears for the result. He is not as weak as he would make the rebels believe.

He can offer battle to better advantage to himself in front of Nashville than at any other point.

His left wing rests on Murfreesboro and when strengthened by the forces at Chattanooga it will be strong enough to close upon Hood's rear and cut off his retreat.

The rebel general is pressing boldly forward.

General Thomas has prepared a trap, and the foe is too eager to nibble at the bait.

The lines are closing around the enemy, and each hour the threads of the net are being more compactly woven.

We will not tremble for the result, but will feel strong and hopeful for the cause, and confidently look for victory to perch upon our banners.

Our troops are brave, and Gen. Thomas is an able commander.

We predict that the rebel army will meet with a terrible disaster.

Gen. Thomas has altered his plans, and will either capture or annihilate the rebel army.

WHO TELLS THE TRUTH.—Gov. Vance in his message attributes the loss of the *Advance* to the fact of her English coal having been taken for the use of the *Tallahassee*, which assertion a correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* says has no foundation in fact. The Wilmington *Journal* says:

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* has a long communication in that paper of the 3d, over the signature of "Cruiser," in which he controverts the statements and combats the arguments of Governor VANCE'S message, so far as reference is made to the subject of blockade-running at this port. With this discussion we do not propose to intermeddle further than to say that "Cruiser" denies that the loss of the Advance could have been caused as Governor VANCE asserts, by the impressment of her foreign coal for the Tallahassee, forcing her to use North Carolina coal—an inferior article. He says:—"for the information of the Legislature of North Carolina, and of Congress, when that body is memorialised for payment for the aforesaid ship, I beg to say that *no coal was taken from the Advance for the Tallahassee*, which statement will be substantiated by the affidavits of the officers of the last mentioned vessel."

In stating this, "Cruiser," is no doubt correct, since we have been assured of the same fact by gentlemen in whose information and truthfulness we have the fullest confidence.

"We have provost marshals, enrolling officers, conscript officers, and post commandants in every city and town, and almost every village in the country: each provost marshal has his corps of officers and men; and each and every one of these have their secret police, detectives, orderlies, or some other description of hangers-on, whose business it is to occasion as much annoyance as possible to everybody but themselves. Here we have the reason for the President's remarks that two-thirds of the army were absent from the front. In these bomb-proofs they are hid securely from the dangers and difficulties of the field to the manifest annoyance of the good people of the country.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

And is it not the duty of the President or some one to abolish many of these offices, and use a few thousand of their occupants for more important purposes. It may be said that the men who are filling these positions are not fit for field service. If that is the case, then let the men go home and try and make something for themselves and families by producing provisions, &c. There is no real necessity for many of the officers and their *attaches* scattered throughout the country on government pay. If a man is unable to perform field service, why not let him stay on his farm or in his workshop until he is able, instead of keeping him at the beck and call of some provost marshal, post commandant, or other useless officer? It is very bad policy to take a farmer from his plantation and place him on duty under some provost marshal in an interior town, where there is no necessity for either the marshal or his guard. Such has been done and is being done, and no one need be surprised at hearing complaints from the people while such a silly course is being practiced. Reform is demanded in this respect.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

The Columbia *Carolinian* of Tuesday has some good news from Augusta, but as it is "official" it is "contraband," and therefore cannot be given. We think it about time that such humbugging in reference to the situation in Georgia had been stopped.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. W. Pierce—Shoemakers wanted.

A. D. Ellis—Bids to exchange for wheat, corn or pork.

Orrock & Litchford—Negroes at auction.

WILKES COUNTY.—We invite attention to a letter on this issue in defence of the people of Wilkes county. That county has done its duty in furnishing men and means to prosecute the war, but as they did not vote to suit the gutters up of "corrigenda" and others, at the last election, they must be abused and maligned!

GOOD CROPS.—The Shelby *Aurora* says:

The Charlotte *Democrat* is informed that Mrs. Mary Reid and her two daughters, of Union county, made the past season by their own work, 540 bushels of corn, besides wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, &c. This may be good work for Union, but Cleaveland can beat it. We are informed that Mrs. Charles Byars, wife of a gallant soldier now in the army, her two daughters and son 16 years of age, made, on the McAfee place on Buffalo, by their own labor, *nine hundred bushels of corn*, as well as the *oat crop* mentioned by the *Democrat*. Neither one of the girls is more than 16 years of age. No danger of starvation while women and children can produce such crops as Mr. Reid's and Mrs. Byars.

HOME GUARD.—The Iredell *Express* says:

"In obedience to the call of Gen. R. C. Gatlin's order, the First Class Home Guard of Iredell county assembled in this place on last Saturday, prepared to take the train to Morganton.—This is another evidence of the patriotic spirit of the county, and speaks well for our citizens in obeying any call which may be made upon them. There were in this class some one hundred and fifty men. Their place of rendezvous, we suppose, will be Camp Vance, and their duty will be principally in arresting deserters, recusant conscripts, and guarding the mountain passes."

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Monday says:

Since our last report, and up to 10 o'clock Sunday morning, 46 shells were thrown at the city; but at that hour a flag of truce boat having steamed down the harbor, in charge of Assistant Commissioner Hatch, of the Exchange Bureau, the firing ceased, and had not been renewed up to the hour at which we went to press.

A sidewheel transport, laden with men, was observed inside the Bar on Sunday morning, having a large number of barges, likewise filled with men, at her stern. Soon the barges were all in motion, apparently transferring the men from the various vessels of the fleet.

One of the monitors off Charleston Point was noticed to be crowded with an unusual number of men. A new monitor has made her appearance, making the sixth, now off this harbor.

The flag of truce steamer from both sides met off Sullivan's Island at 12 30 p. m. The interview of the respective Commissioners lasted till three o'clock. We have not learned any particulars of the result, but believe that this harbor has been agreed upon as the point for the continuance of the exchange of prisoners recently begun in the Savannah River, but now, for obvious reasons, taken off at that point.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGROES
At Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, WILL BE sold, in front of my Sales Room, one negro woman, 30 years old, an excellent Washer, Ironer, Cook, Nurse; one negro man, 44 years old, good Field Hand; one woman, 37 years old, with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Dec 8-eodtd

Wanted.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Raleigh, Dec 6, 1864.

I NEED GOOD SHOEMAKERS. ALL SHOEMAKERS of Exempting Bounds, who may find such reports unfit for duty in the field, are requested to order the parties to report to me for duty in Government Shops.

W. W. PIERCE,
Major and Quartermaster.
Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro Citizen, Carolinian and Standard copy 2 times.

Will Exchange, Salt for Wheat, Corn or Pork.

WILL SELL FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE ONE hundred Virginia Salt for two bushels wheat, three bushels corn or ten pounds trimmed pork.

Call on A D ELLIS,
Dec 8-1t* Franklinton

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK L. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK L. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. L. W.
Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 6, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Smithville, Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

☞ ANY of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.